HONOR TO ARMY OF PACIFICATION

Credit Due The United States Troops In Cuba.

THEIR CHART OF THE ISLAND.

Military Surveys That Prevent the Possibility of Cubans Later Successfully Carrying On Guerilla Tactics in the Event of a Campaign by American Troops on the Island.

Havana (Special).—Enriched by constant practice in every department of military experience, save the supreme test of battle, the army of Cuban pacification, after a bloodless campaign of six months, may fairly take rank as the crack corps of the forces of the United States. Without having been called upon to fire a shot or make a single hostile demonstration it has to its credit a list of achievements of which officers and men are justly proud.

Among its moral triumphs have been the maintenance of a standard of discipline and sanitation of more than Japanese excellence and the preservation of perfect self-control while in contact with an unsympathetic population. Its greatest material achievement has been the production based on countless reconnaissances and surveys of a chart of the Island of Cuba, which officers declare to be the most minutely perfect military map in existence. With the completion of this work the possibility of successfully carrying on guerilla tactics such as formerly enabled the Cubans indefinitely to prolong their revolution against the overwhelming forces of Spain may be said to have vanished.

Familiar With Every Trail.

Should United States troops ever be called upon to take the field in Cuba they will begin the campaign with the inestimable advantage of perfect familiarity with the topography of the whole Island, including every trail and bypath and every mountain fastness in which Gomez, Garcia, Maceo and other heroes of the war for independence sought to bid defiance to Spanish pursuit. Added to this the increase in railroad facilities and the completion of the projected system of highways throughout the Island will afford such ready means for the rapid transportation of troops as will take any attempt at hostile concentration little short of impossible.

The Army of Cuban Pacification, which originally numbered 6,500 men of all arms without including marines has now dwindled by the natural process of discharges on expiration of enlistments to about 5,300 men. There are also under General Barry's command about 1,000 marines.

These it was proposed to withdraw, but on account of the difficulty of obtaining recruits sufficient to fill up the ranks of the army they will be retained if in compliance with the request of General Barry's officers believe that his force is none too large as it is. Of these troops nearly 2,000, quartered in Camp Columbia, form the garrison of the city of Havana, the remainder are scattered over the Island in 20 posts, 11 of which are occupied by marines.

No Chance of Uprising.

Against this force there is yet to be registered a single trespass upon the persons or property of the people, the protection of whom against such other has been the main object of the army's presence, and this is the feature of the campaign of which the commanding general is most proud. It is true that there have been a few conflicts between rural guards and the American forces in which the unarmed soldiers have been at a disadvantage with their machete-wearing opponents, but investigation has shown that there occurrences always have resulted from the jealousy of the Cubans, and in no instance have the soldiers permitted themselves to make reprisals, even at the cost of submitting to continued taunts of cowardice.

Not the least onerous condition of army life in Cuba is the dreary monotony of existence in the small provincial towns. As a relief from this the men welcome the reconnaissances and practice marches which are conducted in such a fashion as to make them as attractive as possible to the rank and file, the companies marching evenly in the early hours of the morning, in the cool of the evening and at night.

At Camp Columbia, as in all other posts, the routine of duties is so arranged with a view to sparing the men all unnecessary work during the heat of the day. Drills begin at 7 in the morning and end at 9, and during the afternoon the men are encouraged to take the custom of the country of taking a siesta. General Barry's latest contribution to the comfort of the men has been the establishment of bathing quarters at Marianao Beach, within a short walk of the camp.

Stand By Ministry.

Paris (By Cable).—The prolonged and heated debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the interpellation of the government regarding its labor policy attracted intense interest, but ended, as was anticipated, in a vote of confidence in the government. The vote was taken after a strenuous attack from the extreme Socialists, led by M. Jaurès, and stood 343 to 219.

Salvation Army Citadel.

Greenville, S. C. (Special).—The Salvation Army citadel, the first in the South, was dedicated here Sunday. Colonel Holz, head of the department, conducted the services, assisted by Major Merriman, of Atlanta, with other officers from Augusta, Spartanburg and elsewhere. Two thousand people were present. The citadel is complete, and cost $8,500. Many public men in the city were occupied by army officers.

Condemn The Irish Bill.

Dublin (By Cable).—At a special meeting of the corporation of Dublin called to consider Mr. Birrell's Irish bill a resolution utterly condemning the measure was unanimously adopted. The aldermanic speakers declared that the bill increased the powers of the British representatives in Ireland, asserted that it was full of pitfalls calculated to create dissension among Irishmen, and expressed surprise at the "criminal foolishness" of the Irish parliamentary party in allowing it to be introduced.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

Justice Dowling, in the Supreme Court of New York, granted an interlocutory decree of divorce to Mary Adelaide Minner from Wilson Minner. The report of the referee is sealed and the decree simply states that it is granted by reason of the defendant's adultery. By the terms of the decree Mrs. Minner is permitted to resume her former name of Mary Adelaide Yerkes.

Mrs. May De Rosa, accused by the police of being a confederate of "Dutch" Oscar Miller in the robbery of the home of Harry Siegel of $150,000 worth of goods, was arrested while visiting the Tombs in New York.

Benjamin Vincent, a private detective of New York, who shot and killed a bystander while being pursued by angry longshoremen, was saved from the mob by a policeman.

P. S. Grosscup, of counsel for the Northern Pacific, says Roosevelt is considering the advocacy of a congressional commission to value the railroads.

Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, has issued a statement saying that he has not resigned and had no intention of doing so.

The skeleton of a man and a box containing $117,310 were found in the ruins of an old inn in Cleveland.

Anisia Louise de Massy, popularly known as Baroness de Massy, recently convicted of having shot and killed Gustav Simon, a Broadway cabinet manufacturer, was sentenced to seven years and five months in the State Prison for Women, at Auburn. She will take an appeal.

President Finley, of the Southern Railway, and President Whitman, of the National Wool Manufacturers' Association, and Thomas F. Hennetta, N. C., were elected presidents.

John L. Boodley was crushed to death and four persons, including two ladies, were injured by a big touring car turning completely over while going at a terrific speed.

Frank A. Brotherton, of Des Moines, committed suicide in the Pensylvania Railroad Station in Philadelphia.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad pleaded guilty to granting rebates and paid a fine of $20,000.

The submarine boat Octopus used but one forty-fifth of its air supply in a 24-hour stay under water.

Rev. John L. Clark, who married the Thaw sisters, is reported to have sent in his resignation.

Governor Stokes signed the bill creating a state railroad commission in New Jersey.

H. Clay Pierce, president of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, must return to Texas to answer to the charge of perjury. Federal Judge Elmer B. Adams, of St. Louis, refused a writ of habeas corpus and ordered the prisoner remanded to the custody of the police. He will be turned over to Sheriff Mathews at once and taken back to Texas.

C. B. Richardson, a broker, and A. B. McGraw, a business manager of Pittsburg, have been arrested on a charge of violating the anti-rebate law in connection with the Tube Railroad scandal.

The scarcity of cotton mill labor was emphasized by two speakers who addressed the annual meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association in Philadelphia.

The inability to roll a cigarette led to the discovery that Miss Millie Hicks was traveling through Missouri as a man.

The bill against the so-called bridge trust has resulted in the indictment of 20 bridge-builders of Lima, O.

Thirty-five thousand New England mill operatives are to get more wages.

Foreign.

Concealment by the Russian government of the facts of the recent fight against the Czar has led to the belief that a second conspiracy, in which the extreme reactionaries are involved, has been discovered.

It is reported from Havana that the United States cruiser Des Moines will sail for Cienfuegos to search for a filibustering expedition against Honduras.

A report has it that the new Franco-Japanese agreement will bind Japan to place the Japanese army of France 300,000 men in the event of war.

The speculative craze in Japan has been checked and within a few weeks 15 suspected companies have disappeared.

Albert Clement, a noted automobile racer, was killed at Dieppe, France, by being thrown from his machine.

William Waldorf Astor has given $50,000 to Oxford University.

At a banquet given in honor of J. L. Rodgers, United States consul general at Shanghai, the Chinese speakers declared that the American famine relief has healed all breaches between China and the United States.

M. Rocher, governor general of Cochin China, makes the novel suggestion that colonies belonging to all the powers disarm except for interior police purposes.

The executive committee of the Irish Fein Society, representing advanced Irish nationalism, considers Birrell's Irish Bill an insult to Ireland.

The Sultan of Morocco has decided to comply with the French demands for reparation as the result of the murder of Dr. Mauchamp.

Lieutenant General Zachalkin, vice president of the International Permanent Geodetic Commission, died in Copenhagen.

The Nicaragua Congress approved the treaty of peace arranged between Nicaragua and Salvador at Amapala.

The Congress of Russian Reactionaries adjourned after formulating their demands.

Italian Foreign Minister Tittoni said in the Chamber of Deputies that Italy was in favor of limitation of armaments.

The Russian Council of the Empire rejected the bill passed by the lower house abolishing trials by drumhead court-martial.

Orders have just been given by the British government for the construction of two battleships of the Dreadnought class.

President Cabrera, fearing a revolution in Guatemala, is trying to conciliate Mexico in the matter of the dispute over the extradition of General Lima.

SHOT DOWN BY CZAR'S TROOPS

Twenty-One Men Killed and Forty-Seven Wounded--Bloodshed In a Factory.

Lodz, Russian Poland (By Cable.)—Forty-five officials and workmen of Kuttner's spinning mills were shot down by a patrol of Cossacks because a band of Terrorists attacked a mail wagon guard in the neighborhood, killed a Cossack and wounded another Cossack and two officials.

While the wagon was passing through Lonkowa Street the Terrorists suddenly appeared from a side street, opened fire on the Cossack escort, seized $1,000 from the wagon and escaped.

A moment later a patrol of Cossacks arrived on the scene, and, infuriated by the fate of their comrades, rushed into the Kuttner factory, which was near the spot where the robbery occurred, and began firing indiscriminately, killing 15 and wounding over 30 persons.

The greatest indignation prevails here as it is claimed that the employes of the factory had nothing to do with the attack on the mail wagon.

Held Up By Terrorists.

Warsaw, Russian Poland (By Cable).—A band of Terrorists held up the city office of the Vistula Railroad, on Dluga Street, at 10 o'clock A. M., and got away with $5,000 after a severe fight, in which four persons were killed and nine wounded.

The office was full of people at the time, and soldiers were guarding the place, while the Terrorists attacked them with revolvers, killing two and wounding four of the guards before they reached the place where the money was kept.

Then snatching up a bag containing $5,000, the men ran out of the building deliberately, killing 15 and wounding over 30 persons.

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THE COSSACKS PLOT TO KILL THEIR RULER

Conspirators Among The Czar's Personal Escort.

EXISTENCE OF PLOT WAS KNOWN

Gatekeeper at One of the Palace Entrances Divulges Plan Under Which He Was to Admit to the Palace a Number of Conspirators Attired In Cossack Uniforms.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—Further details of the plot at Tsarkoye-Selo against the life of the Emperor which came to light Wednesday were obtained Thursday, and while they do not add to the gravity of the situation they do add to the interest.

It is reported from Havana that the United States cruiser Des Moines will sail for Cienfuegos to search for a filibustering expedition against Honduras.

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Going To Fine Knot.

Washington (Special).—President and Mrs. Roosevelt have gone to Pine Knot, the country cottage of Mrs. Roosevelt's father, near Charlottesville, Va., and will remain four or five days. They will be accompanied by only two or three of the White House servants, and the usual Secret Service guard. The President's purpose is to take a much needed rest.

Drumhead Courts-Martial.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The Council of the Empire, or upper house of Parliament, rejected the bill which was passed April 20 by the lower house abolishing trials by drumhead courts-martial.

Bloody Riot On Steamer.

Mexico City (By Cable).—A disputch from Guaymas says that the steamer Maori King has arrived there. She had on board 1,200 Chinese and 300 Russians, who are being brought to this country to work on the Guadalajara extension of the Southern Pacific. The trip from San Diego, Cal., to Guaymas was without incident. The Mexican government refused the passengers a landing because 21 armed American guards were on board.

Revolutionary Arsenal Put Up.

Kelsingfors (By Cable).—A revolutionary arsenal, containing a large supply of bombs, has been discovered at Haapala, a village in Finland close to the Russian frontier. Eleven Russian youths were taken into custody.

Millionaire Steelmaker Dead.

Chicago (Special).—Orrin Potter, the pioneer steel man and multimillionaire, whose life is linked with the development of the steel industry of the United States, died at his home here Friday.

Emperor's own Cossack escort, which had been found during a raid. The use of the regulation uniforms is a favorite device of the terrorists, and the Cossack garb is the common one to the precincts of the palaces at Tsarskoye-Selo and Peterhof.

After the soldier who was suspected had made a confession and the men were the rounds among the members of the imperial party the Cossack sergeant, who was a gatekeeper at one of the entrances to the palace, became frightened at the possible discovery, and he also voluntarily confessed. He declared that the conspiracy to which he was to let into the palace a number of conspirators dressed in the Cossack uniform.

A brother of Premier Stolypin confirms the report that numerous arrests already have been made. He declared that the conspiracy against the plot was known from the beginning. He said that it was the intention that the entire plan was uncovered. Whether this statement is true or otherwise will be finally made by order of the district attorney, who will prosecute the case to the limit.

The lower house of Parliament is to be given a thorough inquiry into the story, and it is reported that the brothers of the Grand Duke Constantine early await official confirmation to introduce a motion on the lower house of Parliament for the preservation of the Emperor's life.

AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

The Interstate Commerce Commission decided that cost ought not to receive preferential rates on its coal carried across the country. Another ruling says that railroads may forward shipments that have gone astray to their proper destination without additional charges.

Governor Hughes, of New York, was elected president of the new Northern Baptist Convention, which was organized at the meeting of the General Baptists Societies.

Two more cases of poisoning by acts of canned beef is reported.

From all directions reports are coming in that the spring crop of agriculture that the terrapin scale is injuring the peach crop.

Baron Moncheur, who investigated complaints of Belgian laborers in the Congo, reported that they were ill founded.

Secretary Taft is completing plans for his tour of the West.

The Mississippi River Commission, of which Major Willard Young is a member, has arrived at Memphis.

Ebenezer Ellis, 60 years old, Illinois farmer, died from exhaustion and heart failure at his home.

Consul Williams, at Cardiff, Wales, reports that the coal production is growing among women in Great Britain.

The navy transport Lawton, which has been condemned by a board of survey as no longer serviceable, has been stricken from the navy list and ordered sold.

George W. Rendall, of Brownsville, testified before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that on the night of the "shooting up of the town" he saw from three to five colored men in army uniform pass from inside the guard walls into the town.

STIR AMONG LITTLE NATIONS

Talk of Protectorate Over Central America.

Washington (Special).—The proposition ascribed to President Diaz, that the United States and Mexico should establish a joint protectorate over a union of Central American states, has caused great commotion among the Latin-American diplomatic representatives here.

Senor Calvo, the Costa Rican minister; Dr. Mejia, the Salvadoran minister, and Senor Toledo Herrarte, the Guatemalan minister, called in a body at the State Department to discuss the subject with the officials. They had no news or instructions from their own governments as to the attitude they should assume, but they were desirous of learning the advises the State Department had on the subject.

There was nothing of an official character to enlighten them, and it did not develop that the American government had so far had any exchanges with the government of Mexico beyond the mere broad fact of the common effort to bring about a termination of the hostilities that had existed between Honduras and Salvador and Nicaragua. An incident to the execution of the treaty of Amapala was the agreement between the three Central American states named that a conference should be held later on in Nicaragua to frame the recipe for peace in Central America.

Details of the agreement have not yet reached the State Department, but it is understood that there is no obstacle to the adhesion of Guatemala and Costa Rica to the formal agreement which may be reached by the projected conference. Thus it is the belief that what would amount to a confederacy of the Central American states would result if the elements might preserve its individuality and its own autonomy.

It was pointed out by one of the Central American representatives that already, owing to the common laws existing in the little republics, the freedom with which citizenship would be exchanged, the corporation of ponds and telegraph systems and the existence of reciprocal trade arrangements, there has been taken toward the practical union of the five Central American states, though political ambitions were at first apart, and in the opinion of all of the Central Americans they could not be brought together by the exertion of any outside force.

It is said that an American protectorate over such a loose confederation, in combination with Mexico, is entirely out of the question. The government is purely a government being without authority to enforce any arrangement even if it it is so desired, but there does not seem to be any reason to suppose the State Department is inclined to change its policy in the matter of conferring the responsibility of such sanction to conserve the peace therein.

TRAIN BLOWN INTO CREEK.

Three Dead From Premature Explosion.

Chattanooga, Tenn. (Special).—Three men killed outright, three fatally injured and nine others more or less injured, the crashing of a Southern Railway freight engine and 11 cars through a bridge into Chattanooga Creek and the destruction of three residences and a pile-driver nearby were the results of a premature explosion of a blast at the foot of Lookout Mountain, in Alabama, early this morning.

The bridge was crushed by tons of rock just as a Southern Railway freight train was going on it, and the engine, cabin and tender, hurled more than 400 yards, crashed through the roof of a pile-driver and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad, hitting Baxter and Hyder and damaged residences on Lookout Mountain.

Killed In Saving Brook.

Dallas, Tex. (8 p. m. A. D.).—Hugh Starr, the 14-year-old son of J. G. Starr, of this place, was crushed to death by a falling derrick in a passenger train after rescuing his little brother from a trestle. The boy, accompanied by his father and little brother, were walking along the track when the train came in sight. Young Starr seeing his brother some distance back on the trestle, ran back in an effort to carry him off the trestle, but not having time to do so he threw the child from danger to safety and was himself crushed to death by the train.

Patients Near Panic.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—Three men were painfully burned, 42 patients badly frightened and $5,000 damage done when an explosion occurred at the Ohio Valley Hospital, near here. The men were engaged in connecting the new steam to the drugroom of the hospital and had just completed fitting the pipe and meters with the connections when there was a sudden flash, followed by an explosion. The concussion shook the building to its foundation, threw glass in the windows and doors of the wards and rooms and caused the plaster to fall from the ceilings and walls.

Monarchs As Sponsors.

Madrid (By Cable).—Telegrams of congratulation on the birth of an heir to the Spanish throne continue to be received here. The latest is that the Empress of Austria and King Alfonso has invited Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and King Edward and King Carlos of Portugal to be honorary sponsors at the baptism of the Prince, they being near relatives. This will involve the appointment of special representatives from Austria, England and Portugal.

Mikado Decorates Editor.

New York (Special).—The decoration of the Order of the Rising Sun was conferred upon Dr. Louis Klopsch, editor of the Christian Herald, by Baron Takewo Ozawa, personal envoy of the Japanese Emperor.

The decoration was conferred upon Dr. Klopsch in recognition of the work done by him in relieving famine sufferers in Japan last year. More than a quarter of a million dollars was raised by the Christian Herald for this purpose.

CARNEGIE HERO FUND AWARDS

Twenty-One Get Medals or Large Purses.

RISK THEIR LIVES FOR OTHERS.

Gold Medals and $22,000 Given to the Six Smiths and Two Littlefields, All Related, Who Braved the Blizzard the Night the Larchmont Went Down and Saved Two Women.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—Following a meeting Wednesday, the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission at night announced 21 awards throughout the country. Acts of bravery incident to the Cornell University fire at Ithaca, N. Y., and the steamer Larchmont disaster in Block Island Sound are in the majority. Following is the list:

Carl B. Spencer, 17 years old, North Dighton, Mass.; bronze medal.

Thomas B. Bockwith, 19 years old, Ocean City, N. J.; bronze medal.

Malcom C. Auerbach, 17 years old, Ocean City, N. J.; bronze medal.

Lyndon B. Phifer, 13 years old, Rich Hill, Mo.; bronze medal and the sum of $2,000, or so much of this amount as may be needed for educational purposes for a period of 10 years.

Jessie R. Melson, Washington, D. C.; bronze medal and disablement benefits in the sum of $5,000.

Percy S. Gregory, 11 years old, Lacesville, Pa.; bronze medal and $2,000 for educational purposes.

Oliver L. Schmuck, 22 years old, Ocean City, N. J., bronze medal and in the Cornell University fire and his father is awarded a silver medal.

Edward J. Pope, 20 years old, East Orange, N. J.; silver medal.

Henry M. Pope, Jr., 16 years old, Pittsburg, Pa.; silver medal.

Gold and Bronze Medals.

Gustav Wohl, 32 years old, Harford, Ct.; silver medal.

Thomas H. Burns, 17 years old, Lowell, Mass.; young man was killed in attempting to save a boy from drowning and his father is awarded a silver medal.

George H. Williams, 44 years old, silver medal and $1,000 to liquidate a mortgage on his property.

John Morris, 60 years old, Harford, Ct.; killed in attempting to save a woman from death under a train. He also saved a little girl and medal or belt to the Spanish throne continue to be received here. The latest is that Princess Isabella, daughter of Alfonso has invited Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and King Edward and King Carlos of Portugal to be honorary sponsors at the baptism of the Prince, they being near relatives. This will involve the appointment of special representatives from Austria, England and Portugal.

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DOINGS OF THE OLD DOMINION

The Latest Virginia News Told in Short Order.

James Nelms, the young white man who has been on trial for the past days at Gate City, Scott County, for the murder of his brother-in-law, Dr. Isaac C. Anderson, was convicted to one year in the penitentiary and the verdict being reached after the evidence had been introduced to show that the two men were engaged in Anderson's home, when Nelms cut the physician on the left arm, severing an artery, which caused Anderson was the leading physician of Gate City and also owned a drug store.

The committee appointed at a recent public meeting in Petersburg for the reproduction of the Battle of the Crater, July 30, decided that in view of the fact that the County Council has refused to make the $5,000 appropriation requested for that purpose, it would be impossible to undertake the big show. One of the main purposes of which was to arouse the interest and secure the aid of the federal and state governments in the proposed establishment of a national battlefield park on the Civil War battlefields around Petersburg.

Charging his aged father-in-law, Scott Perrin, of Schoolfield, a resident of Danville, with persuading his wife to desert him, together with twelve children, ranging from months ago, Manuel Coggins appeared before Justice Bowles, of Danville, C., to institute legal proceedings against the aged father-in-law. Daughter of Boot Perrin, January, 1854, and declares that after living in peace and harmony for twenty-seven years, his domestic happiness has been broken up by his father-in-law, who persuaded his wife and children to suddenly desert him. Coggins further declares that Perrin, who is an aged man, owns the little ones in the cotton mills in his own support. Mrs. Coggins, the father, and the children are living at Schoolfield, and it is the intention of the husband to attempt to regain the affection of his wife and, if not successful, to file divorce proceedings.

A notable legal fight between the Virginia Passenger Press Company, of Chicago, Ill., and the Shenandoah Valley National and Farmers and Merchants National Banks, of Winchester, has been finally decided by the Virginia Court of Appeals at Richmond. The decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals following the dismissal of the suit by the Circuit Court is a victory for the two banks, whose interest in a gold draft was involved, and of whose assignment the suit grew. aggregate $15,000. The plaintiff, Eddy Press, located at Winchester, sued the two banks, of which Winchester banks claimed the entire proceeds of the sale to be the property of the Shenandoah Valley Mobile Company, Dill & Collins, Philadelphia, and the Winchester threw the Eddy Press into bankruptcy, after which the Mobile Company claimed a prior lien on the proceeds of the sale of the plant. A decision was rendered by the court in favor of the banks, and the Virginia Passenger Press Company, the United States District Court at Harrisonburg, appealed the case, and an appeal was taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, at Richmond, which court affirmed the decision of the lower court.

Visited Lives for Others.

The more important records are made to those connected with the steamer Larchmont, which foundered on Friday, February 11, this year, in Block Island Sound, about three miles southeast of Watch Hill. In the steamer Larchmont collided with the steamer Harry T. Knowlton, and 20 minutes later the steamer sank. A portion of the forward cabin parted from the hull, and was carried away. About 20 of the boat's passengers and crew managed to get on board the cabin, and they remained upon it. The temperature registered 20 degrees above zero, and the sea swept over the raft, and many of those upon it were washed away. Driver before a 50-mile wind, the raft passed within a mile of Sandy Point, Long Island, but failed to make contact with the open sea.

Only 12 miles southeast of Sandy Point, the fishing schooner Gale, manned by the six Smith family, heard of the disaster and the floating raft and started after it to effect a rescue. The schooner reached that almost meant death the crew of the Gale abandoned the fact, and six miles northeast of the island and set sail for Point Judith, Rhode Island. All the crew boarded it and found seven frozen men, and six living survivors, two women and six men—who were almost dead from the cold. The Littlefield brothers were engaged in the coasting trade, which they did in an open boat. Only one of the eight survivors died.

IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Lake Superior Iron ore's 5% declared from 45½ to 43 on sales of only $1,000 shares.

Somebody bought a block of 1,000 shares of Pennsylvania at the Philadelphia market at 61 7-16.

"I still say sell stocks and buy wheat and corn," said Jay Gould at a very prominent Philadelphia house.

Tricon Packing $75,000,000 of bonds, were oversubscribed by the syndicate to the extent of about 20 per cent.

Lucerne County produced 40 per cent. of the anthracite coal mined last year in Pennsylvania, which means the United States.

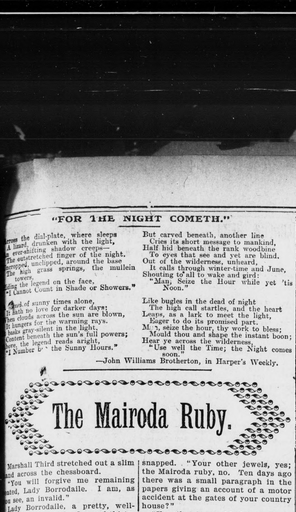
The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad sent May dividend checks to 45,496 shareholders, the largest number which ever appeared on its books.

Money is working a little tighter and bankers say there is no appreciation in wheat is partly responsible for the 1-point decline in stocks.

Tennessee is the only company that publishes gross earnings of railroads in that state, which accounts for the big orders it is receiving.

National Lead directors declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the common stock. This increases the annual rate for 4 to 5 per cent. The usual preferred dividend was declared. After the dividend was announced the common stock had a big tumble. So much once more for "anticipated good news."

"FOR THE NIGHT COMETH."



The Mairoda Ruby.

Marshall Third stretched out a slim hand across the chessboard.

"You will forgive me remaining seated, Lady Borrodaille. I am, as you see, invalid."

Lady Borrodaile, a pretty, well-groomed woman of five-and-thirty, took the proffered hand and discreetly veiled the astonishment she could not quite conceal that a man of mine she had heard such wonderful things should be helpless and a cripple.

"You got my note asking for an appointment? Good. I know that your time is valuable, but the fact is, my jewels, about thirty thousand pounds worth, have been stolen, and I, Francis Ramon, whom I think you know, advised me to come straight to you and waste no time."

The Vigilant sat upright.

"Thirty thousand pounds! That's very large sum. When did you first miss them? Perhaps you had better tell the story in your own way," he said, hastily.

"Very good and I live at Dunbar, a few miles from Hertford," said Lady Borrodaile. "It is a two-storey house, standing in about four acres of ground. The main road runs in front, and there are gates in front, at back and sides of the garden are swing grounds and farm land. We live quietly when we are there, and only keep five indoor servants, and three men, at harvest time, and just seven or eight years. My guests are kept in a case—a red morocco, with trays and compartments. The case measures, roughly, twenty inches long by half as much across and in depth. This case is always locked, and I myself keep the key on a gold chain round my neck where it is. The case stands on my writing table to the right of the window. I sketch a little, by the way—and have brought you a drawing of the room, which may help you to see it. there, you see those two doors? The one marked with a cross, those is my room.

"In the country I wear little or no jewelry. The last occasion on which I used that in the case was at a ball given by mother a month ago. I replaced the jewels in the case and locked the case. Since then I never gave the matter a thought, although I thought I would take out a few which needed resetting. I tried to do this myself this morning, having alarmed I got my husband down to breakfast, and found the jewels not there, but the case was identical with mine outside was not open. The small tray in which I estate it had my monogram, and was exactly the same even down to a deep scratch on the left-hand lower.

"Have you it with you?"

"No."

Third just glanced at it, and put down on the table.

"Did you replace the jewels in the case when you got home?"

"Not till I got home. I only used pieces of them—those I carried on the night of the ball. I replaced them on the 25th, the day after the ball, and locked them up some time that evening."

"You leaves a period of thirty-days in which you might have replaced them effected." He placed the case before him, and examined it closely with a magnifying glass. "Paris, I see, and for such an article it is easy to see that the case has been made in a hurry. The lining is very roughly finished, and the set of the leather work is bad. It has been made quite recently, too. The edges are not on the outside and the edges are purely artificial, yet have been done to deceive a casual observer. The impression of the case, cut from a trading of your husband's would mean that the jewels had been planned and settled for five days before it was stolen. Is there a key known as the Mairoda family?"

"Why, yes, right, quite right. One of them—I shouldn't know his name or be able to pronounce it if I did—asked to be allowed to see, and through his interpreter asked me all sorts of questions about English country life, and how we spend our time."

"Quite so. He found out what he wanted, and waited his chance as only an Oriental can wait. Finally, despairing of getting a chance he rose your jewel case, he or one of his dependents. It was a tragic thing for who was also a Siamese, for that little scene of the accident, which enabled him to displace the case."

"But why—why not have broken it open?"

"If only that one stone had been taken they would inevitably narrow the search down to the right, and not only did they make it seem a commonplace robbery, but having found that stone they would have your jewel case, they gained days, and but for your wasting a jewel rest would have gained weeks in which to get their Mairoda stone safely away.

"The cruist, entering the hospital empty handed and helpless, would naturally be beyond suspicion. Meanwhile, the duplicate having been made, the real thief, the prime mover, waited his chance and effected the substitution—it would take a moment or two at most, when his plans were complete."

Her carved beneath, another line

"Cries its afort message to mankind.
Half hid beneath the rank woodine
To eyes that see and yet are blind.
Out of the wilderness, unheard,
It calls through winter-time and June,
Shouting to all to wake and gird:
"Man, Seize the Hour while yet 'tis Noon."

Like bugles in the dead of night
The high call startles, and the heart
Leaps, as a lark to meet the light,
Eager to do its message true.
Mark, seize the hour, thy work to bless;
Mould thou and shape its instant boon.
Hear ye across the wilderness,
"Use well the Time; the Night comes soon."

—John Williams Brotherton, in Harper's Weekly.

"But what shall I do? What can I do?" asked Lady Borrodaile.

"The only thing you must do, if you value your life, and I speak in all seriousness, is to attempt to recover the stone. It is undoubtedly possible to do so, though difficult. It is probably by now well on the way to Siam. Should you send any one in pursuit they would inevitably lose their life before they so much as got a glimpse of the stone, and you, as the instigator of the pursuit, would probably share his fate. Take my advice, go away somewhere, take your dogs and your servants with you, and leave the house unguarded. If you do, you will get your other jewels back within the week. Mind you, these men have not stolen anything for its intrinsic value. They have merely, in their idea, rescued a precious and sacred relic from the hands of an infidel and an unbeliever."

Ten days later the Vigilant received a note from Lady Borrodaile.

"You were right. I returned to Duncroft yesterday. The case has been returned intact, with a duplicate key in gold. I found it in the lock. The case was gone, but in its place were three magnificent unset diamonds. I send you one as a token of my thanks and my admiration of your skill."—London Answers.

SMOKELESS FUEL FOR NAVY.

Admiral Evans Makes a Startling Proposition to Secure It.

In a recent issue of a leading magazine, Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans points out three of the great objections to the use of coal by naval vessels. The smoke which it emits gives unmistakable indications of the position of the vessel by day and by night, but out of sight. If the furnaces are forced, to get top speed, flame will belch forth from the stacks, and even at night might betray the movements of the vessel or fleet. This second cause, he says, nearly spoiled Admiral Dewey's shrewd plan for the invasion of Manila Bay. Finally, orders are issued to the vessels commanding a fleet to signal, and this sometimes smoke from the stack of the flagship will conceal the signals.

Though anthracite coal was used in the Federal fleet during the Civil War, the Government now employs bituminous coal, as does every other naval power in the world. The United States is the only country, however, which does pressed fuel is known to have hard coal. Admiral Evans speaks of that material, therefore, as a new proposition. He would like to see the Government obtain exclusive control of the deposits for military purposes, because of the immense advantage they would give us in war. In other words, he would have the national authorities buy the property and stop mining for purely industrial purposes. To carry out his idea something like $18,000,000 would be required, and as all the owners of the anthracite deposits were willing to part with them, which is doubtful. The scheme does not seem practicable, therefore.

Perhaps a fresh discussion of the subject, nevertheless, may lead to the adoption of some other fuel which yields no smoke at all; yet Admiral Evans does not like petroleum. He says that it is apt to explode in the presence of sea, but it will not facilitate forcing a steamer's engines, as is sometimes desirable in a naval fight, but the only fuel which deserves consideration. Coke, which is bituminous coal deprived of its more volatile contents, is absolutely smokeless. It would cost more than soft coal, and probably would be more expensive than anthracite. Possibly it would be disappointing, too, in respect to the heat it would develop, and in the case of a naval engagement any nation could utilize. But if the matter were freshly investigated, the experiments might decide that coke was the best thing to use.

A Rubber Sidewalk.

The story is told of an Iowa man who is passionately fond of pedestrian walk. After much lobbying with his friends among the Town Council, he succeeded in having to put down several yards of it as an experiment. As a result the walk proved very attractive, and the early demonstrations seemed to be living down all skepticism. Then it began to gradually dawn on the inventor's fortune was all but made. Then the walk began to show a fatal blunder. To show how solid and strong it was he began jumping up and down on it, with his whole weight. The walk could not forget that it was still rubber, and when the ambitious inventor's feet bobs into it he was promptly pitched over the fence into a back yard. The episode proved such a joke that the budding popularity of the new idea began to wane, and there are still no rubber sidewalks in Iowa.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Indian Methods.

The great medicine man of the Creek Indians was arrested by a United States commission (of eminent physicians) charged with practicing. "You have a patient who has been dying for seventeen years, and we are under orders to cure him for him." The aged redman called for a hot iron, and with it burned a hole in the leg of the man where the cancer was gnawing. The physicians were astonished. He explained briefly: "Indians no cure cancer; Indian easy cure burn." "Therefore—burn, burn, burn, when a dog or snake bites you."—New York Press.

Pigeon Post For Tiny Colonies.

Pigeons are to be pressed into service to serve one of the tiny colonies not linked to us by cable or wireless. An attempt is being made at Montserrat, one of the Leeward Islands, to establish a pigeon post with Antigua. Some pigeons have been imported from England, and, as soon as they have increased sufficiently, attempts to establish a regular post between the two islands will be made.—London Tit-Bits.

The tensile strength of a grindstone is considerably reduced when the stone is wet.

Study of Suicide Causes

POVERTY NOT THE LEADING REASON FOR SELF-DESTRUCTION.

Conclusions Drawn by a Charity Organization After Investigating Forty-three Cases of Attempted Suicide—Mental Derangement Is the Chief Cause.

That poverty plays a small part in leading persons to attempt suicide, and that mental derangement, either temporary or permanent, is the chief reason, is the opinion advanced by Orlando F. Lewis, of the Joint Application Bureau of the Charity Organization Society, which recently made a special study of forty-three such cases as reported at Bellevue Hospital. Mr. Lewis suggests that there may be a wide field for charitable work in visiting persons who report themselves in need of counsel and advice.

The result of th investigation is given by Mr. Lewis in the current issue of Charities. The arrangement made with the Bellevue authorities was that the bureau should be notified when a person who had attempted suicide was brought to the prison ward. The observations were conducted between April 21 and September 17 last. As to how it was done Mr. Lewis says:

"The physician in charge of the ward was first consulted by the visitor, the method of self